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Premier Kim Il Sung Makes Speech on "Immediate Tasks of DPRK Government"

—1st Session of 3rd SPA of the DPRK Held—

PYONGYANG, Oct. 22-23 (KCNA)–The historical session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly held between Oct. 22 and 23 ended successfully, completing the discussions on items of the agenda of the session amid the warm greetings and emotion of the entire people.

The session held for two days again demonstrated the absolute trust of the Korean people in the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung and the unbreakable unity and solidarity of the Korean people who are rallied rock-firm around the Party and the Government.

On the second day sitting, Premier Kim Il Sung made a speech on the "Immediate tasks of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." The major points of his speech follow:

First of all, Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out the following:

The elections of deputies to the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK were held victoriously amid great political upsurge, amid the vigorous labour struggle for capturing the six heights this year. The election results have shown our people's absolute support to and their trust in the Workers' Party and the people's regime and demonstrated the unbreakable political and moral unity of the entire people based on the worker-peasant alliance.

Our people's support to and trust in the Party and people's regime and the political and moral unity of our society have been won in the course of prolonged, arduous struggle for the freedom and independence of our country and for the building of a new life. They emanate from the material foundation–the socialist system established in the northern half of our Republic and the free, happy life of our people under this system.

In the most gloomy period of the Japanese imperialist rule the communists and the patriotic people of Korea waged a 15-year long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle solely for the restoration of the country and the freedom of the people, braving all kinds of indescribable hardships and tribulations.

Following the liberation our people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, firmly took power in their hands, frustrating all sorts of machinations of the foreign aggressive forces and the reactionary forces at home.

Our people's power has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the patriotic people of Korea including the communists and is a great gain won by our people through a hard struggle under the leadership of our Party. Our Government is a genuine people's power serving the people in a thoroughgoing manner and maintaining kindred ties with the people, a most democratic, most stable government relying on the united might of workers, peasants and the entire people and actively enlisting the broad popular masses in state affairs.

Since the liberation our people have gone through many difficulties and trials in the struggle for building a new life.

Our country had inherited a backward economy and culture from the old society and, furthermore, the country was reduced to ruins owing to the 3-year severe war. We are building socialism and fighting for the unification of the country, under the circumstances that the territory is divided into the North and South and we are directly confronted with the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world reaction. The enemies of all hues at home and abroad have all along been plotting to cause a rift in our ranks and check our forward movement.

Under the seasoned Marxist-Leninist leadership of our Party and relying on the unbreakable vitality of the people's power, however, our people have carried out great revolutionary tasks and tremendous construction work in a historically brief space of time and created a splendid, new social system and a new life, heroically surmounting every difficulty and trial.

Through their own experiences of life-struggle, our people are convinced of the correctness of our Party policy and vitality of the people's power.

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Referring to the great victory and results achieved by the Korean people in socialist revolution and construction, Premier Kim Il Sung continued:

Thanks to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and to the heroic struggle of our people, our society got rid completely of the age-old backwardness and poverty and has made an enormous leap in advancing progress and prosperity in the recent 4-5 years.

An advanced, socialist system free from exploitation and oppression has been firmly established in the northern half of our Republic. Life has clearly shown that our state and economic systems are the most rational and most superior ones at the present stage of the development of our country.

It was a particularly important but difficult task to build up the foundation of an independent national economy in our country which had been a backward, colonial agricultural state. We have successfully fulfilled this task by mobilizing to the maximum the strength of our people and all the resources at home on the principle of self-reliance and by most rationally utilizing the aid from the fraternal countries.

To consolidate the economic independence of the country, it is essential, first of all, to develop speedily the industry, the heavy industry in particular.

The industrial output in our country has grown at an unparalleled high rate and the colonial one-sidedness and backwardness of industry have been completely eliminated.

In the one year of 1961 our industry put out much more industrial goods than were produced in the 10 years after liberation from 1946 to 1955. Thanks to the rapid growth of industrial output, already in 1960, the industrial output reached 71 per cent of the total output of industry and agriculture.

The metal industry and chemical industry made a rapid development, the fuel-power bases of the country have been further consolidated and a machine-building industry of our own has been created.

Our heavy industry has been equipped with new technique and expanded; it is developing, mainly basing itself on the domestic natural resources and sources of raw materials, and it can now satisfy in the main the domestic need for various production means, machines and equipment.

We have built the firm skeleton of a modern heavy industry which forms the basis of the political and economic independence of the country and can equip all the branches of the national economy with new technique.

By carrying through the policy of developing equally the large-scale central industry and medium and small scale local industry, our Party effected a great innovation in the production of mass consumption goods.

The large-scale light industrial factories have been expanded in a big way and their technical equipment further

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New D.'RK Cabinet Headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung Formed

PYONGYANG, Oct. 23 (KCNA)–The item of forming a new Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was placed on Oct. 23 on the agenda of the second day meeting of the 1st session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Deputy Choi Won Taik, SPA Chairman, read the plan for the formation of a new Cabinet of the DPRK submitted to the session by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The plan was unanimously supported and approved by all the deputies and observers. The members of the new Cabinet are as follows:

Premier:
Kim Il Sung

1st Vice-Premier: Kim Il
Vice-Premier: Kim Kwang Hyup
〃 Kim Chang Man
〃 Chung Il Ryong
〃 Nam Il
〃 Li Jong Ok
〃 Li Joo Yun
〃 Chung Joon Taik
National Defence Minister: Kim Chang Bong
Social Security Minister: Suk San
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Pak Sung Chul
Chairman of the State Planning Committee: (concurrently) Chung Joon Taik
Chairman of the State Construction Committee: (concurrently) Nam Il
Chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee: O Dong Wook
Chairman of the Light Industry Committee: Pak Ryong Sung
Chairman of the Agriculture Committee: Kim Man Keum
Minister of the Metal and Chemical Industries: (concurrently) Li Jong Ok
Minister of the Electric and Coal Industries: (concurrently) Chung Il Ryong
Minister of the Machine Industry: Jo Dong Sup
Minister of Fishery: Choi Yong Jin
Minister of Forestry: Chung Dong Chul
Minister of City and Industrial Construction: Kim Byung Sik
Minister of Agricultural Construction: Kim Byung Ik
Minister of Transportation: Kim Hoi Il
Minister of Postal Service: Pak Yung Soon
Minister of Finance: Han Sang Doo
Minister of Commerce: Kim Se Bong
Minister of Food Purchase and Management: Han Dai Yung
Minister of Trade: Li Il Kyung
Minister of Labor: Paik Sun Il
Minister of Internal Affairs: Pak Moon Kyu
Minister of City Management: Ryum Tai Joon
Minister of Higher Education: Kim Jong Hang
Minister of Universal Education: Yun Ki Bok
Minister of Culture: Pak Woong Kul
Minister of Public Health: Choi Chang Suk
1st Vice-Chairman of State Construction Committee: Kim Eung Sang
Chairman of the People's Committee of Pyongyang City: Kang Hi Won
President of the Academy of Sciences: Kang Yung Chang
Chief of the 1st Cabinet Secretary Bureau: Choi Jai Woo
Chief of the 5th Cabinet Secretary Bureau: O Tai Bong
Chief of the Facilities and Materials General Bureau Kim Yang Ryool
Chief of the Light Industry General Bureau: Li Ryang Sook

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strengthened and an average of ten odd local industrial factories have come into being in all cities and counties throughout the country. Our light industry also has come to possess stable bases of raw materials of its own.

We have created firm ligth industrial bases which are capable of satisfying, though not yet full, the demand of our people for consumption goods by ourselves, and supplying more abundantly more diverse goods of better quality to the inhabitants.

The agricultural problem, especially the grain problem, has been one of the most difficult problems in the construction of socialist economy in our country.

The cultivable land in our country is very much limited and the greater part of it consists of either steep slopes or lean land.

Our country suffers drought almost every year. It also suffers frequent damages caused by storms and floods.

Moreover, our agriculture which had been very backward technically and economically was severely destroyed by the war.

But by carrying out extensive irrigation work, forestry and flood conservancy work, remaking the natural circumstances and improving constantly farming technique, we overcame such handicaps and successfully solved the food problem, and built firm foundations which can develop speedily all branches of agriculture.

The grain output grew year after year to 4.83 million tons in 1961, or one million more tons than the previous year.

A few years ago, we had to import tens of thousands of tons of grain. But now we can get self-sufficient food.

All these exploits obtained in the national economy attest to the correctness of the economic policy of our Party of ensuring the priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, and spell a brilliant victory of the consistent line of our Party of building an independent national economy.

One of the important tasks in socialist construction is cultural revolution. Especially, for the socialist construction in a backward country the cultural revolution must be pushed ahead more energetically.

In the field of education we have thoroughly done away with the survivals of the old society and established a most advanced educational system conforming to the demands of socialist construction.

A universal compulsory middle school education system has been enforced and great numbers of secondary and higher technical schools and higher educational institutions have been newly set up. In particular, networks of evening schools and correspondence courses have been expanded and a large number of factory colleges and communist institutes have been set up, thus enabling broad sections of the working people to receive higher education without divorcing themselves from production.

Today in our country more than 2.6 million students are studying in over 8,900 schools of all levels including 93 higher educational institutions. Of this the college and university students alone number 209,000.

Besides, more than one million workers and peasants are getting general knowledge in the working people's schools and working people's middle schools and the entire working people are learning new technique.

Thanks to the swift development of secondary and higher technical education, a large contingent of national technical cadres numbering more than 160,000 has already been trained and their ranks are steadily expanding year after year.

By giving precedence to the educational work and the training of cadres, overcoming all difficulties, we have created important conditions for excellently managing the state and economy on our own and developing our society at an exceptionally rapid tempo.

In the domain of science, too, splendid research successes are being registered one after the other. The scientists and technicians of our country are making enormous contributions to the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's well-being by scoring numerous research successes, such as the completion of research into vinalon, solution of the problem of gasifying anthracite, research on semi-conductor and the manufacture of an electronic computer as well as the discovery of virus symbion and the working out of new methods for the treatment of various diseases in the field of medicine. Especially, the discovery of the substance of Kyungrak, which is of great significance in the development of biology and medicine, is a great success made by our scientists.

Keeping pace with the Chullima age, our literature and arts have also entered a period of over-all efflorescence. Thanks to the correct literary and art policy of our Party and the vigorous creative activities of the writers and artists inspired by it, revolutionary literature and arts fully serving the popular masses are also developing apace in our country.

In our country the entire people are enjoying literature and arts and broad sections of the masses including the workers and peasants are participating in the literary and art activities.

With the rapid development of socialist construction, the material and cultural life of our people has further improved.

In 1961, the real wages of the factory and office workers grew 2.1 times as against 1956. In the same period, the peasants' income in kind and cash increased 1.6 times and their living reached on the whole the level of middle or well-to-do middle peasantry.

The housing condition of the working people has been markedly improved as a result of an extensive housing construction. In the five years from 1957 to 1961 alone, dwelling houses with a floor space of 7.6 million square metres were newly built in the urban areas and 5.8 million square metres in the countryside.

Today our working people have been freed from any worries about food, clothing and housing and all have come to lead a stabilized life.

In addition, the working people draw enormous material and cultural benefits from the state. Having abolished tuition fees in all schools, the state is giving education to the students free of charge and providing the students of higher educational institutions and technical schools even with scholarships. A paid leave system is enforced for the factory and office workers and hundreds of thousands of working people have a pleasant rest in rest homes at state expense every year, and the entire people are given the benefit of free medical care. Numerous creches and kindergartens set up and run at state and social expense are bringing up over 1,000,000 children well, providing women with the conditions for participating in social labour. Disabled people, old people with no one to rely upon and orphans are all ensured a stabilized living by the state.

In one half of the country we have built a new life in which the entire working people, freed from exploitation and poverty, are living happily with no worries whatsoever and are working and studying, helping and pulling each other up, to bring about prosperity for all. This is a great change in the history of our country and in the life of our people.

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Summing up the great results so far obtained in the struggle to scale the six heights this year, Premier Kim Il Sung put forward the future tasks for economic construction, in the second part of his speech:

The historical Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea summed up the brilliant victory won by our people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and put forth magnificent prospective tasks of the Seven-Year Plan.

During the Seven-Year Plan period we will create a solid material and technical foundation of socialism and radically improve the material and cultural life of the people by carrying out all-round technical and cultural revolution.

The fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan will fortify the revolutionary base in the northern half into an invincible force and open a decisive phase for the achievement of the peaceful unification of our fatherland. By fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan we will also further consolidate the material foundation for rapidly rehabilitating the South Korean economy and radically improving the living of the South Korean people in the future.

Thus, our Seven-Year Plan is a mag-

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SPA Presidium Elected With Choi Yong Kun As President

PYONGYANG, Oct. 23 (KCNA)–The Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly was elected on the second day meeting of the Ist Session of the 3rd SPA, with Choi Yong Kun as President, 5 Vice-Presidents, General Secretary and 16 members.

President: Choi Yong Kun		〃	Pak Shin Duk
Vice-President:		〃	Choi Hyun
	Pak Jung Ai	〃	Li Yung Ho
〃	Hong Myung Hi	〃	Kim Wal Ryong
〃	Kang Ryang Wook	〃	Kim Ok Soon
〃	Paik Nam Woon	〃	Ro Ik Myung
〃	Pak Kum Chul	〃	Kim Chang Duk
General		〃	Song Yung
Secretary:	Rim Choon Choo	〃	Li Man Kyoo
Committee Member:		〃	Li Myun Sang
	Li Hyo Soon	〃	Kye Eung Sang
〃	Ha Ang Chun	〃	Li Jai Bok
〃	Hyun Moo Kwang	〃	Do Yoo Ho

Information on 1st Session of 3rd SPA

First Day Sitting (Oct. 22)

Morning Sitting:

Deputy Paik Nam Woon, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, proposed to allow Deputy Choi Yong Kun, closest comrade-in-arms of Premier Kim Il Sung, to open the meeting.

Deputy Choi Yong Kun made an opening speech. He said:

The fact that 100 per cent of the electors took part in the elections and 100 per cent of the electors voted for the candidate deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly registered in all constituencies was a manifestation of the unqualified trust of our people in the Party and the leader, and was not only a powerful demonstration of the great unity of the Party, Government and the people but also a reflection of unanimous desire of the entire people to carry out the Korean revolution to the end under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our deputies, he said, who were elected with the unanimous support of the electors, are holding the first session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly amid the warm acclamation and expectation of the entire people, drawing the support and attention of the South Korean people and the honest-minded people the world over.

Then, the session elected Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Supreme People's Assembly. Choi Won Taik was elected as Chairman and Deputy Li Ki Yung and Kim Deuk Ran as Vice-Chairmen of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The session continued under the presidency of Chairman Choi Won Taik.

The following items were put on the agenda of the session:

1. Organisation of the credentials committee for the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK
2. Organisation of the permanent committees of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK
3. Endorsement of the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK
4. Election of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK
5. Formation of the Cabinet of the DPRK
6. Appointment of Prosecutor General of the DPRK
7. Election of the President of the Supreme Court of the DPRK.

In accordance with the agenda a seven-member credentials committee was organised at the session with Deputy Choi Yong Jin as chairman.

Deputy Choi Yong Jin, chairman of the credentials committee made a report. In his report, he said that the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly consisted of reprensentatives of political parties, social organizations, non-affiliated representatives and various other sections of people. Of this number, workers are 215, farmers 62, officials and intellectuals 101 and others 5, while, women representatives are 35, he added.

According to his report, the number of representatives by age groups is as follows:

18–29	12
30–39	99
40–49	181
50–59	71
over 60	20

The session also formed permanent committees according to the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic.

The legislative committee consists of nine members with Deputy Kim Ik Sun as chairman, the budgetary committee 7 members with Deputy Rim Ke Chul as chairman and the foreign affairs committee 7 members with Deputy Pak Yong Kook as chairman.

The meeting endorsed the decrees adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly during the period from the last session to the current session of the Supreme People's Assembly and discussed the question of forming the cabinet.

A statement of Premier Kim Il Sung was made public at the meeting that the present cabinet returns all its power to the Supreme People's Assembly, considering that it has completed its duty in connection with the examination of the question of forming a new cabinet in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic.

After the statement was made public, deputies took the floor.

Deputy Kim Chang Man, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, authorized by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, proposed to entrust Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, to form a new cabinet and submit it to the current session for consideration.

His proposal was given full support and approval by the entire deputies and observers at

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nificent programme of socialist construction in the northern half of our Republic and, at the same time, a great national programme for building a unified, independent, rich and powerful Korea and for ensuring the future happiness of the 30 million Korean people.

We have already made a big stride forward in carrying out the tasks for the first half of the Seven-Year Plan. By displaying inexhaustible creativeness and talents in all branches of socialist construction, our working people who are always faithful to the call of the Party successfully fulfilled the national economic plan for 1961, the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, and are making brilliant labour exploits in the struggle for the conquest of the six heights this year. Particularly, the height of 5 million tons of grain is the key height in the six heights this year.

We waged the battle for the conquest of this height under indescribably unfavorable weather conditions. This year our country was visited by a severe drought which was followed by a long spell of rainy season lasting more than three months, causing four big floods. Besides, there were frost damages, damages by noxious insects, and typhoon. We might say that this year was indeed a year of a most grim natural trial for the rural economy of our country.

But, our socialist rural economy has overcome this trial with credit. This year the grain output has not only not decreased as against last year but further increased and a great bumper harvest exceeding 5 million tons has been attained in our countryside.

The fact that we have kept reaping bumper crops in recent years and, what is more, have again harvested a bumper crop in such a year as this, shows that our agricultural production is not dependent upon the change of weather or other chance factors but is reliably and steadily growing in accordance with the laws of development of socialist economy like in industrial production.

This brilliant victory made in the rural economy is the victory of the agricultural policy of our Party and the victory of the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method in the countryside.

Through the battle for occupying the height of 5 million tons of grain, the material and technical foundation of the rural economy has been fortified still more and the farming technique further developed. The number of tractors in the countryside has reached 15,000 (in terms of 15 hp) and the mechanization level of agriculture has been raised still higher. The area under irrigation has been expanded by 30,000 jungbo and the amount of chemical fertilizers applied grew by 13 per cent compared with last year.

Along with grain production, all other branches of the rural economy such as the production of industrial crops, stock breeding, sericulture and pomiculture have made development.

In the light industry all efforts have been concentrated on scaling the height of 250 million metres of fabrics this year.

The workers and technicians in the domain of textile industry who rose up to occupy the textile height indicated by the Party already successfully overfulfilled the first half year plan for the production of fabrics and are steeply increasing production in the latter half year, too. There is every indication that 250 million metres of fabrics will surely be turned out this year. This is an increase of over 30 per cent above last year and means that the per capita output of textile will reach roughly 25 meters. The proportion of the high quality fabrics in the textile output began to rise gradually, and the swift development of clothing industry has lessened the household chores of the women and has made it possible to supply better clothes to the population.

This year the light industrial bases of our country have been expanded and strengthened generally. The expansion projects of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill and Kiljoo Pulp Mill have been completed; the existing textile mills have been equipped with 105,000 more spindles; the construction projects of the Hesan Textile Mill with 15,000 spindles, the Hesan Paper Mill with a production capacity of 20,000 tons and other new light industrial factories have been successfully carried out. Mechanization has also been energetically pushed ahead in the local industry and all the local industrial factories have been fitted out more tidily.

We are firmly convinced that in view of the results already achieved, the progress of production at present and the surging spirit of the workers in the field of fishery, they will surely fly the flag of victory on the height of 800,000 tons of marine products.

Decisive success has already been made in the rural housing construction, not to speak of urban housing construction, and now the battle is going on at its final stage to bring the construction to the mark of houses for 200,000 households. We will build without fail modern houses for 100,000 households each in the cities and countryside this year.

To the heavy industry is assigned the weighty task of scaling the height of 1.2 million tons of steel and the height of 15 million tons of coal, and of powerfully supporting the conquest of all the six heights. On the whole our heavy industry has successfully carried out this task.

The workers and technicians in the field of ferrous-metal industry will capture the height of 1.2 million tons of pig iron and granulated iron and will produce 1.1 million tons of steel this year. This means that the steel production slightly falls short of the target, but compared with last year, it is a big achievement of increasing the production of pig iron and granulated iron by 29 per cent and that of steel by over 40 per cent.

The scene of the 1st session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly (Telephoto)

In the field of coal industry, measures against flood damages, as emphasized time and again by the Party, were not taken thoroughly, with the result that pits were water-logged by a heavy rainfall, and coal hewing and carriage were greatly hindered, thus rendering it impossible to reach the target of coal production by a considerable margin. Of course, it is expected that the coal output will rise by some 10 per cent as against last year. But, had the workers in this domain carried out the instructions of the Party in good time and correctly, the height of 15 million tons of coal would have been conquered unquestionably.

The power, chemical and machine-building industries have all achieved great results and sharply increased production. Our machine-building industry in particular has made a big contribution to the acceleration of the technical reconstruction of the national economy by producing and supplying in quantities equipment needed for the mechanization of the rural economy and fishing industry, as well as metallurgical, chemical and power equipments and installations for coal and ore mines and light industry.

In the domain of heavy industry this year has witnessed the construction of many new shops and factories such as the new medium plate rolling mill with a production capacity of 80,000 tons in the Sungjin Steel Works, the steel pipe material rolling shop with a capacity of 30,000 tons in the Kangsun Steel Works, the non-ferrous metal rolling shop with a capacity of 12,000 tons in the Nampo Smeltery, the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory with a capacity of 12,000 tons, the Bongoong Caustic Soda Factory with a capacity of 50,000 tons and the sulphuric acid shop with a capacity of 15,000 tons in the Moonpyung Smeltery.

As a result of the tremendous successes gained in the first two years of the Seven-Year Plan, we have now before us bright prospects of radically improving the people's living in the next two or three years. In order to materialize the prospects, we must continue to wage a persistent struggle in 1963 and 1964.

The basic task of the national economic plan for 1963 is to consolidate the results gained in scaling the six heights this year and, at the same time, make preparations for taking a new, high peak. Next year, we will apply ourselves to the development of agriculture and light industry, and in heavy industry we will concentrate efforts on advancing the mining industry while better equipping and reinforcing all factories. Meanwhile, the Party and Government will pay close attention to further strengthening the national defence potentials, in the light of the intensifying aggressive machinations on the part of the U.S. imperialists stationed in South Korea and the military fascist clique.

The Party and Government, while continuously developing the processing industry, will concentrate investments in the mining industry in 1963-1964 to reinforce the material and technical basis of ore and coal mines and see to it that the growing demands of the national economy for ores and coal are fully satisfied.

In the coal industry, we must scale

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the session who rose to their feet and extended fervent applause and ovation.

Next, Deputy Kang Ryang Wook, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, took the floor and enthusiastically supported Kim Chang Man's proposal.

Deputy Pak Jung Keun, Labour Hero and vice-leader of the Chullima steel shop of the Whanghai Iron Works, spoke next and also extended full approval to Kim Chang Man's proposal.

Afternoon Sitting:

Deputy Li Ki Yung, Vice-Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, presided over the afternoon sitting.

The meeting examined the report of Deputy Choi Yong Jin, chairman of the credentials committee for the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, and unanimously approved the report.

Speeches were made at the meeting on the statement of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The speakers unanimously supported the proposal of Deputy Kim Chang Man on entrusting the formation of a new cabinet to Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chungwoo Party, took the floor, on behalf of the Religious Chungwoo Party. He warmly supported and approved the proposal of Kim Chang Man on entrusting Marshal Kim Il Sung to form a new cabinet.

Next, Deputy Dr. Li Seung Ki, director of the Hamheung Branch of the Academy of Sciences, Deputy Kim Ok Soon, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and Deputy Ahn Jai Seung, chairman of the managerial committee of the Ryongo Agricultural Cooperative, Moonduk County, fully supported the proposal of Deputy Kim Chang Man.

At the meeting Deputy Hyun Moo Kwang made a speech summing up the unanimous opinion of Deputy Kim Chang Man and many other deputies on the statement of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The meeting unanimously adopted the following decision in accordance with the proposal of Deputy Hyun Moo Kwang:

1: Accepting the statement of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet, that the present Cabinet of the DPRK returns all its power to the Supreme People's Assembly, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung carried out its duty with credit.

2: The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea entrusts Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to submit the plan for the formation of a new cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the current session.

3: The present Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be entrusted with the implementation of its duty until the first session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK approves the new members of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The entire deputies and observers rose to their feet and enthusiastically welcomed the decision with prolonged, stormy applause.

Second Day Sitting (Oct. 23)

Deputy Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, presided over the second day sitting.

The meeting elected first the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

At the proposal of Deputy Kim Il, the meeting elected unanimously the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly with Choi Yong Kun as President, five vice-presidents, general secretary and sixteen members. (See page 2)

Then, the item of agenda on the formation of the Cabinet of the DPRK was taken up at the meeting.

Deputy Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, announced the plan for the formation of the Cabinet which was submitted by Marshal Kim Il Sung to the session.

When the new Cabinet headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung (See page 1) was announced, the deputies and observers rose to their feet and enthusiastically supported and approved it with stormy applause, hurrahs and ovation.

The meeting appointed Pak Se Chang as Prosecutor General of the DPRK and elected Kim Ik Sun as President of the Supreme Court of the DPRK.

Then, Marshal Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet, made a speech on the "Immediate tasks of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" amid the enthusiastic applause and cheers of the entire deputies and observers.

The historical speech of Marshal Kim Il Sung was punctuated time and again by the warm applause of the entire attendants.

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the height of 15 million tons of coal next year and continue to increase coal output. The ore mining industry should supply a sufficient amount of iron ore to the ferrous metal industry and, at the same time, increase the output of non-ferrous and rare metal ores as well as non-metal ores. Particularly, it is necessary to exploit in a big way non-ferrous metal ores such as copper, lead, zinc and nickel and raw materials for compound metals, step up their refining and processing, expand the variety of steel and alloys and further increase their output.

Measures should be taken to reinforce the ranks of surveyors and technical equipment in geological surveying and carry on the surveying work more extensively and thoroughly.

It is also necessary to continue to make large investments in power industry, and accelerate the construction of the Kangge Power Station, the Woonbong Power Station and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station, all of which are already under construction, so as to put them into operation at the scheduled time at all events.

Further development of the machine-building industry is an important task throughout the whole period of the Seven-Year Plan. Especially, we plan speedily to expand within a year or two the industry manufacturing large machines which are still insufficient. We should expand the existing plants producing large-size machines, run the plants at full capacity and build new factories so as to provide enough equipment to the power stations, coal mines, ore mines and big factories.

Our heavy industrial bases have been further consolidated in the recent 1-2 years, but they have not yet been equipped perfectly. Hence, we must continue strenuous efforts to add flesh to the skeleton of heavy industry.

Moreover, the achievements of science and technology must be boldly and actively introduced in production, the mechanization and automation of production processes stepped up by turning all potentialities to account, and the movement for technical innovation unfolded more extensively.

In the sphere of technology particular attention should be paid to manufacturing goods which can be used in place of the materials and raw materials not available at home. In the ferrous metal industry, we should widely use ferro-coke and ball iron, further raise the standard of iron ore and take all other measures to increase iron production while substantially reducing the consumption of coking coal. And the method of oxygen blast should be extensively supplied in the process of iron and steel manufacture, and strong measures be taken to materialize the gasification of coal.

The central task confronting the light industry next year is to firmly retain and further fortify the height of 250 million metres of fabrics and provide ourselves with all conditions for producing 300 million metres of fabrics in 1964. And, at the same time, we are required to improve the quality of daily necessaries and foodstuffs, expand their variety and increase their output in a big way.

For the accomplishment of this task, we should, above all, further reinforce the raw material base for light industry and remarkably increase the production capacity of light industry factories.

It is necessary to normalize in full measure the operation of the February 8 Vinalon Factory, the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Factory and the Hesan Textile Mill and increase production in all branches which supply raw materials to light industry.

More than 2,000 factories of local industry distributed in our cities and counties have enormous reserves for speedily increasing the production of consumer goods. It is planned that in 1964 the local industry alone will turn out 100 million metres of fabrics and 70,000-80,000 tons of paper and that it will meet within each locality the local demands for soy, bean paste, edible oil and many items of processed food and daily necessaries.

Local industry factories are required to do away with backward, handicraft method, introduce mechanization and semi-automation into all production processes and steadily improve the workers' technical qualifications.

The raw material base for local industry should be further reinforced so that most of the raw materials needed can be obtained independently in the locality, while close attention should be given to improving the management of factories and production culture.

In agriculture, efforts should be concentrated next year on increasing the rice output and improving the qualitative structure of grain production while holding on to the height of 5 million tons of grain that has already been taken.

Our Party and Government have put forth a magnificent plan to harvest more than 3 million tons of rice in 1964 so that the entire people in the northern half can live on rice.

For increased harvest of grain, especially of rice, it is necessary to carry on nature-remaking projects.

The state will concentrate efforts on the large-scale Amrok-River irrigation work which will water about 90,000 jungbo of fields and speed up its construction. In the future, the state will undertake a big irrigation project along the Resung River to water over 100,000 jungbo of paddy and non-paddy fields in North and South Whanghai Provinces. It is also necessary to use the existing irrigation facilities to greater efficiency, carry on construction of medium and small irrigation systems and actively push ahead with the reclamation of tideland on the west coast, thus, bringing the area of paddy fields to 600,000 jungbo.

This year many co-operative farms planted dry land rice and gathered on an average more than 3 tons per jungbo. Proceeding from this experience, we should allot 150,000 jungbo for dry land rice growing in 1963 and 300,000 jungbo in 1964.

In agriculture, it is necessary to step up farm mechanization and application of chemicals, constantly improve seed growing, and further develop all farming techniques. The state will supply in 1963, too, many tractors, lorries and other modern farm machines of various types to the countryside. Next year, 700,000 tons of chemical fertilizers will be sent to farm lands and the supply of agricultural chemicals and weed killers will further increase. If we plant rice on 600,000 jungbo of paddy fields and 300,000 jungbo of dry fields, further expand the area sown to maize and bean and steadily improve farming technique to increase the per-jungbo yield of crops, we will be able to keep harvesting annually more than 5 million tons of grain, of which rice output will surpass 3 million ton mark.

In anticipation of a sharp increase in the supply of fodder grain, we should undertake from now on the work of further reinforcing the foundation of stock breeding, secure superior breed animals, increase their number, completely equip and expand stalls and veterinary and anti-epidemic establishments. Thus we should breed in a big way not only grass eating animals but pigs and ducks to bring the meat output to 200,000 tons.

Our building workers must every year construct houses for 100,000 families in towns and villages, respectively, and build more cosy, beautiful and cultured houses convenient for the working people to live in.

By successfully carrying out these tasks in 1963 and 1964, we should radically improve the living of the people and lay a more firm economic foundation of the country.

Indeed, 1964 will be a year of a new great turn in improving the living of our people. In 1964 we will produce 3 million tons of rice, 200,000 tons of meat and 300 million metres of fabrics and modern houses for 600,000 families will have been built in urban and rural areas by then. This will enable all of our people to lead a rich life,living in tile-roofed houses, eating rice and much meat, and wearing fine clothes. This means that

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DPRK Gov't Denounces U.S. Imperialism for Its Barbarous, Piratic Acts Against Cuba

PYONGYANG, Oct. 25 (KCNA)–The Government of the DPRK issued today a statement in denunciation of the aggressive act of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba.

Follows the full text of the statement:

Statement of DPRK Government

The Kennedy Administration of the United States proclaimed a measure for over-all armed blockade against Cuba on Oct. 22 and issued an order to stop, "search" and sink, if necessary, any and every ship bound for Cuba.

In accordance with this, the U.S. government is massing large armed forces around Cuba and dispatching new reinforcements to Guantanamo, the U.S. military base in the territory of Cuba.

The U.S. ground, naval and air force units in the mainland of the United States and in different parts of the world have been placed in battle trim.

Thus, the aggressive action perpetrated for long by the U.S. imperialists against the Cuban revolution and the Cuban people has reached the most open, shameless stage and world peace is faced with grave menace.

The recent step of the U.S. government on blockading Cuba by armed force is a barbarous, piratic act on high seas, a criminal act aimed at trampling underfoot peace and directly unleashing a world war and an outrageous challenge to the peace-loving people the world over.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express surging indignation at and resolutely denounce the cursed, criminal aggressive act of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists have incessantly perpetrated aggressive machinations in all the political, economic, military and diplomatic spheres to stifle the Cuban revolution from the first day of its victory.

In April last year, the Kennedy administration launched even armed invasion with its mercenaries, but it was crushed under a mortal blow in face of the heroic counter-offensive of the Cuban people.

Sustaining the ignominious defeat, the U.S. imperialists resorted more viciously to all kinds of intrigues and machinations against the Cuban people and now they have directly come out for provoking a new aggressive war against Cuba.

In order to justify his outrageous aggressive act, war incendiary Kennedy is clamouring as if Cuba intends to "attack" the United States and is "threatening" the United States.

Truly, who is threatening whom today?

How can it be possible that Cuba which was liberated from the colonial yoke of U.S. imperialism not long ago and is now building a new life is a "threat" to the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world reaction and the chieftain of imperialism, who are armed to the teeth with all kinds of mass annihilation weapons for world domination?

As the whole world admits, the Cuban people are striving only to defend their motherland and their revolutionry gains from the incessant, vicious aggressive threat of the U.S. imperialists.

It is an entirely internal affair of the Cuban people what defensive measures Cuba will take in her own territory to defend her sovereignty and revolutionary gains.

No one has the right to interfere in this.

The U.S. imperialists are committing such brazen-faced aggressive acts in all parts of the world.

The U.S. imperialists allege that their occupation of the southern half of Korea is for "defense" and claim that it is all for the "defense" that they have occupied Taiwan, Chinese territory, and are conducting the undeclared war in South Vietnam.

The nefarious hypocritic nature and brigandish true colours of the Kennedy administration have been laid bare more fully.

All the facts show further clearly that U.S. imperialism is the ringleader of war and aggression, the international gendarme strangulating the national liberation revolution and mankind's most vicious enemy wrecking peace.

The new war provocation act of U.S. imperialism against the Cuban people cannot be condoned.

Every nation has the inviolable, full right to its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The piratic act of the U.S. imperialists designed to impose again the yoke of colonial slavery upon the Cuban people, as the United States wants, must be resolutely held in check.

In face of the aggression of U.S. imperialism, the Cuban people have now risen up in a posture of nation-wide resistance.

The Cuban people are rallied more rock-firm around the Cuban revolutionary government headed by Prime Minister Fidel Castro and are further raising the militant spirit to repulse the aggressors.

Cuba is not alone in her struggle against the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

Firmly standing on the side of the Cuban people are the countries of the mighty socialist camp and the world peace-loving people.

With no threat, blockade or armed invasion can the U.S. imperialists bring to their knees the heroic Cuban people who have risen up for defending their sovereignty and revolutionary gains, firmly taking weapons in their hands. The Cuban revolution, the just cause of the Cuban people, is invincible.

If the U.S. imperialists dare to start a flame of war of invading Cuba, they will perish in the flames.

U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the peace-loving people the world over and the common, vicious foe of the Korean and Cuban peoples.

The Korean people express the warmest, militant solidarity with and extend active support and encouragement to the Cuban people who are heroically fighting to defend the motherland and revolutionary gains from the aggression by the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people will always stand by the Cuban people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and will do all in their power, in firm unity with them, to frustrate the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism against Cuba.

The governments and peoples of all the peace-loving countries of the world will firmly unite and wage a decisive struggle to check the barbarous aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism against Cuba and safeguard world peace in danger.

Oct. 25, 1962
Pyongyang

Premier Kim Il Sung's Speech on "Immediate Tasks of DPRK Government"

(Continued from page 4)

the long-cherished desire of our working people is to be actualized in our generation. It is a most happy and proud thing for us, indeed.

With the continued rapid development of higher education as well as the enforcement of the (9-year...Ed.) compulsory technical education, the number of technicians and specialists will amount to about 420,000 by the end of 1964. Thus, the cadres above and including the shop heads in all our factories and mills will have the qualifications of engineers and specialists or of technicians and junior specialists.

Through their heroic struggle our people, under the leadership of the Party, will surely scale the new heights of 1964 and fulfil the whole Seven-Year Plan victoriously.

In order to successfully carry out the enormous tasks confronting us in socialist construction, we must further enhance the role and functions of the state organs as a weapon in socialist construction and constantly improve the management of and guidance to the national economy.

In order that the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method may be carried out more thoroughly in the management of and guidance to the national economy, this year we took new epoch-making measures to reorganize the machinery of factory management and create the county management committees for co-operative farms and the provincial rural economy commissions.

The reorganization of the machinery of factory management made it possible to manage and run the factory under the collective leadership of the factory party committee and to decisively strengthen the leadership and control of party organs over industry and the party political work among the working class.

In the field of agriculture, we have established county management committees for co-operative farms and the provincial rural economy commissions, pooling under them agricultural technicians as well as state enterprises serving rural economy such as farm machine stations, local farm implement factories, irrigation services, etc. As a result, it has been possible to guide rural economy more effectively not by an administrative method as in the past but by the method of enterprise, and to further vigorously accelerate the development of the productive forces of agriculture and, particularly, the execution of rural technical revolution. In addition, the further improvement and activization of the guidance and material and technical assistance of the state to the co-operative farms have enhanced the leading role of the state ownership over the cooperative ownership still more. This also strengthened the economic ties between town and the countryside, between industry and agriculture, further consolidated the alliance between workers and peasants and further elevated the leading role of the working class in the alliance.

The setting up of the specialized organs of directing agriculture in local areas also exerts a very positive influence on the work of local people's committees. Now, provincial, city and county people's committees are in a position to concentrate their efforts on commerce, construction, education, culture and public health, and, consequently, give more satisfactory guidance to the work in these fields.

The question now is to further improve the work method of the functionaries and decisively enhance the level of their leadership on the basis of the superiority of the established management system.

We must continuously hold fast to the principle of carrying out political work before other work, vigorously carrying on communist education of the working people in connection with party policy education and, at the same time, link it up correctly with administrative, routine business and the work of securing material and technique.

Along with this, guidance should be brought closer to the lower units and the methods of guidance be further improved. What is important in guiding the lower units is to establish more firmly the revolutionary work method of relying on the masses and the work system of giving sincere assistance to the lower units.

Embodying the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method in all fields more thoroughly, we should skillfuliy organize the growing revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and mobilize reserves and possibilities latent in the national economy to the maximum.

We should further expand and strengthen the Chullima work-team movement among the working people, and thereby educate and remould the entire working people in communist ideas so as to rally them more firmly around the Party, and give full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative talent. In this way, we should continue to bring forth renovations and continue to advance fast in all domains of socialist construction.

All our leading functionaries and the entire working people should establish more firmly among themselves the revolutionary moral trait of living a frugal life opposing dissipation and indolence, maintaining a strained posture, further enhancing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and valiantly surmounting every difficulty.

The decisive factor in the victory of our revolution lies in our own strength. we must build a new society in our country and achieve the final victory of the Korean revolution mainly by our own efforts. To do so conforms with the principles of proletarian internationalism, and it is a way to contributing to development of the international revolutionary movement.

In the building of socialist economy, too, we should steadfastly maintain the principle of self-reliance and follow the direction of establishing the foundation of an independent national economy more solidly and, on this basis, further develop economic and cultural co-operation with the fraternal countries.

Rallied most closely around the Party and the Government, our people will continue the vigorous march ahead in the saddle of Chullima, surmounting any and every difficulty courageously, fulfil the Seven-Year Plan definitely and conquer the high peak of socialism.

(3)

Analyzing the situation in South Korea, Premier Kim Il Sung made clear the tasks for peaceful unification of the fatherland:

The great successes in socialist construction in the northern half of our Republic are exerting great revolutionary influence on the South Korean people under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and turning the balance between the forces of revolution and counter revolution in Korea more and more in favour of the former.

Constantly inspired by the great victories achieved by their North Korean brothers in socialist construction, the South Korean people rose in the heroic struggle in which they overthrew the Syngman Rhee regime that had exercised tyranny

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Editorial

We Accuse Japanese Side of Plotting to Wreck Repatriation Work

(1)

Owing to unjustifiable machinations by the Japanese authorities to frustrate the work of repatriating Korean citizens in Japan to their homeland, the question of extending for another year the term of the existing repatriation agreement, which expires on Nov. 12 of this year, still remains unsolved.

As is well known, in its "draft agreement" dated July 19, the Japanese Red Cross proposed to revise the current agreement on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their fatherland. This "draft agreement" was shown to the Korean Red Cross Society in reply to the proposal made by the Korean side on June 22 to extend for another year the term of the existing agreement without any amendment. The Japanese side insists that the number of repatriates be restricted to one batch of about 200 persons per month, instead of 1,000 a week, by revising Article 5, Paragraph 3 of the present agreement. The reason given by the Japanese side for modifying the present agreement is that "the repatriation work has entered a new stage," or that "the situation has changed."

Further, maintaining that the repatriation enterprise can be wound up before the term of the existing agreement expires, the Japanese side proposed to revise or cancel a paragraph in Article 9 of the existing agreement, a paragraph stipulating that the repatriation agreement shall be extended automatically for another year, in case it is deemed impossible to complete within the term of the agreement.

Flatly rejecting these proposals made by the Japanese side, the Korean Red Cross Society asserted in its cable of August 5 that the existing agreement should be extended for a further period, making clear that there was no ground on which the Korean side should agree to the Japanese proposal.

However, in its "memorandum" sent to the Korean side on Sept. 15 in reply, the Japanese side did not go beyond its unjustifiable assertions. The Japanese Red Cross adhered to the same unreasonable stand at a meeting held on Oct. 18 in Niigata between the Korean and Japanese sides.

(2)

This insincere and unjustifiable attitude of the Japanese side toward the repatriation work can be regarded only as an attempt on the part of the Japanese authorities to place impediments in the way of a smooth implementation of this humanitarian work and to frustrate it.

As for "a new stage" in the repatriation work and "the change of the objective situation," these are based on the unilateral and arbitrary judgement on the part of the Japanese side. Essentially there has been no change, nor a new situation has been created since 1959. As in the past the Koreans in Japan are suffering from rightlessness, national humiliation, and difficulties of living. Worse still, their living conditions in Japan are becoming more unstable than ever.

This is why, at present, tens of thousands of Koreans in Japan desire to be repatriated to their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and a great number of them are applying for repatriation and making preparations for departure, hoping to lead a happy and significant life there. In order to meet this ardent desire of the Koreans in Japan as early as possible, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues to do all it can to guarantee smooth implementation of the repatriation work, just as it has done so far, making all preparations for receiving the repatriates.

Basing itself only on a temporary decrease in the number of the returnees, the Japanese Red Cross maintains that the repatriation work has entered its "new stage." Nobody can deny, however, that there may be fluctuations in the number of the returnees, depending on the circumstances and other conditions of prospective repatriates. Thus, it is quite natural that the number of the returnees should increase or decrease each month and even each time. This will be the same in the future, too. The Japanese side also cannot deny this.

This is the reason that Article 5, Paragraph 3 of the present agreement, taking a possible increase or decrease in the number of returnees into consideration, explicitly stipulates that, according to the increase and decrease in the number of those desirous of being repatriated to their homeland, the number of one batch of returnees should be adjusted properly through mutual consultation between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies.

Otherwise, or if the present paragraph should be revised so as to restrict the number of repatriates down to one batch of about 200 persons per month, it is obvious that a serious obstacle would be created to prevent the smooth enforcement of the repatriation work, in case the number of repatriates exceeds the specified number in the future.

As for revising Article 9 which the Japanese side asserts to be no longer appropriate, on the basis of its false judgement that it is possible to finish the repatriation work before the expiration of the term of the existing agreement, this proposal made by the Japanese Red Cross clearly shows its clandestine intention to wreck the repatriation work. Such an intention on the part of the Japanese side will be clearer if we take into account that recently there are more and more Koreans who were deterred from being registered as applicants for repatriation, as they are told by Japanese Red Cross clerks at repatriation registration offices that "Koreans in Japan can not be repatriated after the end of November of this year," and that "the present agreement will not be extended."

So long as there are Koreans in Japan desirous of being returned to their fatherland, the present agreement must be extended and, consequently, there is no need for revising this Article.

As is seen from above, all the attempts on the part of the Japanese side to revise the existing agreement are diametrically opposed to the spirit and principles of this agreement, which were affirmed at the time of its conclusion.

(3)

It is not difficult for us to guess what is the real purpose of the Japanese authorities in making a tricky proposal for revising the current agreement.

The Japanese reactionaries are hell-bent on concluding as early as possible their "normalization" negotiations with the South Korean military fascist clique.

The Japanese reactionary ruling group are set to obtain economic privileges in South Korea. Furthermore, they started to examine military relations between South Korea and Japan in a vicious attempt to invade South Korea militarily.

The U.S. imperialists are plotting to bring the "South Korea-Japan Talks" to early conclusion in order to strengthen alliance between the Japanese militarists and the South Korean military fascist clique, bolster their shaky colonial rule and, at the same time, to hatch up a "Northeast Asia Millitary Alliance" with the Japanese militarists as its core.

All these facts show clearly that the Japanese reactionary ruling group, instigated by U.S. imperialism, are intending to utilize the repatriation problem as a political bait in their vicious bargaining with the South Korean military fascist clique.

It is not fortuitous that the Japanese authorities said, "We are against the extension of the repatriation agreement, in consideration of its harmful effect on the South Korea-Japan Talks."

The repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their fatherland is based on the principle of humanitarianism. Therefore, it should not be utilized politically under any circumstances.

The current repatriation agreement is the most rational one for smooth execution of the repatriation work, as is proved in the past three years. Consequently, the Korean citizens in Japan are fighting for unconditional extension of the agreement. Various sections of Japanese people are also extending their full support to the just demand of the Koreans in Japan and are attacking the Japanese authorities for their wicked intention to revise the agreement.

The current agreement on repatriation of Koreans in Japan to the DPRK should be renewed without any amendments. No plot to revise the agreement shall be tolerated.

Premier Kim Il Sung's Speech on "Immediate Tasks of DPRK Government"

(Continued from page 5)

over them for 12 years, and are waging a stubborn struggle continually against the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the military dictatorship.

Developments in South Korea since the April Popular Uprising show that the U.S. imperialists can neither save the political and economic crisis of South Korea nor suppress the struggle of the South Korean people, who demand democratic freedom, right to existence and the peaceful unification of the country, with a "legal" change of the "regime" or establishment of a terrorist dictatorship by force.

In spite of the bloody oppression by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military regime, anti-U.S. sentiment among the broad masses of the South Korean people is further mounting, and patriotic and democratic forces are gradually growing and strengthening.

In one year and a half following the coming into power of the military fascist clique the political and economic crisis in South Korea has been further aggravated. Its economy has been further ruined, the people's life is deteriorating as ever and corruption and social disorder are being intensified more and more.

In South Korea all the political parties and social organizations were dissolved and martial law has been in force for over a year now.

Taking a grip on the artery of the South Korean economy, the U.S. imperialists have reduced it to their military appendage and destroyed the South Korean national economy totally.

Under the pressure of the U.S. monopoly capital and compradore capital, the national industry of South Korea has been utterly stifled and bankrupted. Owing to the increasing shortage of raw materials and funds and marketing difficulties, the industrial production again decreased 9 per cent in only one year after the establishment of the military regime.

The South Korean rural economy, too, has been devastated totally. The broad peasant masses are still being harshly exploited under the feudalistic landlord system.

The cultivated and sown areas are steadily decreasing, with the agricultural production still based on the backward, medieval technique. Thus, South Korea, a former granary, has been turned into an area of chronic famine area which has to import 4-5 million suk of U.S. surplus grains every year.

Today the working folks amounting to 60 per cent of the total able-bodied population of South Korea are either fully or partly unemployed.

The tax burden of the South Korean people in 1961 increased 43 per cent over 1960. Owing to the aggravation of inflation caused by the snowballing military spending, the commodity prices are steadily rising. As of July this year, the South Korean commodity prices rose more than 20 per cent as against the end of 1960.

The lives and property of the people are being constantly threatened by the American robbers and our compatriots, brothers and sisters insulted and massacred by the aggressors.

Such is the consequence of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea, such is the result of the treacherous policy of the South Korean rulers.

The only way to save the South Korean situation and relieve the South Korean people from hunger and poverty lies in getting the U.S. troops out and attaining the unification of the country.

Unification of our country should be achieved with our own efforts without any interference of outside force and by peaceful means after the withdrawal of foreign troops.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people, and the main obstacle to the progress of South Korean society and peaceful unification of our country.

History has never known the independence and unification of a country being attained under the condition in which its territory is occupied by foreign aggressive troops and there is interference from outside.

Only by getting the U.S. aggressive army out of South Korea is it possible to deliver the South Korean people from hunger and poverty, from colonial slavery and realize the national desire to unify our divided country.

The U.S. imperialists clamour that the U.S. army should be stationed in South Korea in order to check "communist aggression from the North." But they can never deceive any one with such fallacy.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic are consistent in their efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We have no intention of marching south, we have no desire to solve the question of Korean unification by force of arms.

The South Korean people should thoroughly expose and frustrate the vicious manoeuvring of the U.S. imperialists to invade the whole Korea by letting Koreans fight among themselves.

We consider that the United Nations has no right to discuss the Korean question and it has no right to interfere in the domestic affairs of our country. The Korean question should not be discussed by foreigners in New York or Washington, but should be discussed in Pyongyang or Seoul among Koreans themselves.

The Korean people can unify their country by their own efforts and must unify it at all costs.

The unification of our country is a complicated and difficult cause that cannot be attained easily. Only through arduous and protracted struggle can we achieve the cause of the country's unification under the circumstances that the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism, are occupying South Korea and pursuing the policy of aggression against the whole Korea and Asia while frantically plotting to unleash a new war.

Independent, peaceful unification of our country should be realized gradually by taking a series of intermediary steps on condition that foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea.

In order to attain the unification of our country, it is of paramount importance to eliminate tension created between the North and South by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. army should be withdrawn, and the North and South conclude a peace agreement that both sides refrain from attacking each other, and the armed forces of North and South Korea be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively. We have proposed this on a number of occasions and have done everything in our power.

The Korean people do not want a fratricidal war and never want to squander the fruits of their precious labour in a civil war.

The U.S. imperialists maintain a 700,000-strong mercenary army by grinding down the South Korean people. Such huge military strength of South Korea has nothing to do with national defense, it is a mere instrument of carrying out the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists. This imposes an intolerably heavy burden on the South Korean people and poses a serious danger to peace in Korea.

The withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from South Korea, the conclusion of a peace agreement between North and South Korea and the reduction of the armed forces would prove to be an important first step on the highway to the unification of the country.

The elimination of tension between the North and South would then enable us to realize economic and cultural intercourse and co-operation.

Today it is a burning issue to rehabilitate the ruined economy of South Korea and improve the living of the people who are in dire straits.

Only if the economic foundation already built in North Korea is turned to account through economic co-operation and interchange between North and South Korea, can South Korean industry and agriculture be rehabilitated and developed, millions of the unemployed there be given jobs and the life of the South Korean people improved generally.

We deem it necessary to organize an economic committee composed of representatives of the South and North for the purpose of carrying out effectively the interchange between the South and North.

Today the South Korean authorities, contrary to the will of the Korean people, try to find their way out in inviting foreign capital. Inviting foreign capital is a road to dependence and ruin.

The outcome of the U.S. "aid" to South Korea over the past 17 years after liberation furnishes striking proof of this.

If intercourse and mutual co-operation between the North and South are realized, we will be able to take another step forward to take a radical measure for realizing initial unification of the country.

In order to achieve the initial unification of the country, we consider it reasonable to enforce the confederation our Party and the Government of our Republic have already proposed.

The proposed confederation is to be enforced by means of setting up a supreme national committee composed of representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Korea to solve jointly matters of common concern to the nation, while leaving the present socio-political systems in North and South Korea as they are, ensuring independent activities of the two governments.

Under the confederation North and South Korea can neither interfere in the internal affairs of the other side, nor can one side impose its will upon the other. North and South Korea are to act freely according to their respective political beliefs and jointly settle only those problems of common interest to the nation, on which an agreement might be reached through the confederative organ.

We can and must achieve the complete unification of the country by taking these intermediary steps.

As our Party and Government have elucidated time and again for the purpose of achieving the complete unification of the country, a unified central government representing all strata of people in North and South Korea should be established through free all-Korea elections on democratic principles.

To guarantee free movement of the North and South Korean people and freedom of their political activities as well as to reject any interference by outside forces is a prerequisite to the free all-Korea elections.

The suppression of the patriotic and democratic movement of the South Korean people must be stopped at once and freedom of speech, the press, association and assembly, demonstration and strike be ensured. All the political parties and public organizations disbanded by the military regime should be restored and complete freedom of their activities be ensured.

All the political parties, public organizations and individual personages in North and South Korea should be enabled to engage in free activity in all parts of the country and openly to voice their political views before the people without any restriction whatsoever.

Some of the South Koreans are dead set against the independent peaceful unification of the country, alleging that it would lead to the "communization" of South Korea. Whether the ideal of communism is realized in South Korea or not is a matter to be decided by the South Korean people themselves. No one can impose it upon them. To oppose the unification of the country on the pretext that they fear the "communization" of South Korea is in conflict with the earnest desire of the entire people for the unification of the country and betrays the vital interests of the whole nation.

Those in power in South Korea still persist in their worn-out "theory of wiping out communism for unification" and are clamouring that they should acquire strength to "prevail over communism."

Attempts have already been made to wipe out communism and impose the colonial system on the whole of Korea with the help of imperialism but they are absolutely unrealizable. The Japanese imperialist colonial rule of nearly 40 years could not stamp out the communist movement in Korea. Syngman Rhee who had set it as his lifework to perish communism was also forsaken by the people to meet his ruin for his crimes, far from achieving his end even by relying on the power of U.S. imperialism.

To unify our country—this does not mean who conquers whom and who is conquered by whom; it means that an originally unified nation accomplishes its unification, completely freeing itself from the yoke of imperialism.

Anyone who really wants to defend the interests of the nation and is concerned about the future of the country should fight for an improved life of the South Korean people who are in dire straits and for the peaceful unification of the country. This is a noble national duty of every Korean.

The entire patriotic people of North and South Korea should smash decisively the policy of national split pursued by the U.S. imperialists and rally themselves closely under the banner of the anti-American, national salvation struggle, under the banner of the unification of the country.

We will unite and work together with anyone irrespective of his past doings and political belief, if he defends the interests of the nation and strives to unify the country.

Unity should be achieved between the socialist forces of the northern half of the Republic and the patriotic, democratic forces of South Korea, and the whole nation should firmly unite in the fight against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of the country.

All the patriotic, democratic forces of South Korea headed by workers and peasants should form, under the banner of independent, peaceful unification, a broad united front for national salvation against U.S. imperialism, thoroughly isolate the U.S. imperialists and the internal reactionary forces and prevent the reactionary rulers from relying upon outside forces by constantly bringing pressure to bear upon them.

We are living in a great era of national liberation revolution when all the oppressed nations of the world have valiantly risen up to win freedom and independence, casting aside the fetters of imperialism and colonialism. Today, the wave of national liberation struggle is surging high in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

How could our sagacious and gallant nation which enjoys a history of thousands of years and time-honoured culture and has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions succumb to the oppression of Yankee imperialism and tolerate colonial slavery in this era?

When the whole nation unites firmly and vigorously wages an anti-American, national salvation struggle, the U.S. imperialist aggressors will be driven out of South Korea and the cause of the country's unification will certainly be achieved.

(4)

Referring to the international situation, Premier Kim Il Sung continued:

Thanks to the correct foreign policy pursued by our Party and Government and to the heroic struggle of our people, the international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been consolidated as never before.

The general international situation today is developing more and more in favour of the revolutionary cause of our people. The might of the socialist camp has grown incomparably and the forces of peace and socialism are overpowering

(Continued on page 7)

Premier Kim Il Sung's Speech on "Immediate Tasks of DPRK Government"

(Continued from page 6)

the forces of war and imperialism on the world arena.

The great Soviet people are pioneering the highway to communism, the ideal for mankind. The Soviet Union is carrying on grand economic construction for laying a material and technical basis of communism, and the welfare of the working people in the Soviet Union is further improving. The Soviet Union is leading the world in the scientific and technological development and is registering ever greater achievements in this sphere.

The fraternal Chinese people, courageously overcoming all difficulties, are making great exploits in their socialist construction in the course of their forward march. Despite all sorts of calumny and slander by the imperialists and world reactionaries, the Chinese People's Republic stands firm in the heart of Asia as a great socialist power and its international influence is further growing.

In all socialist states in Europe and Asia, the economy is rapidly developing and the living conditions of the people are improving still more.

Today, the socialist camp represents the hope and expectation of progressive mankind the world over and is becoming a decisive factor in the progress of human history.

The strengthening and development of the socialist camp greatly inspire the peoples of colonial and dependent countries in the liberation struggle and accelerate the process of the final disintegration of the imperialist colonial system.

The South Vietnamese people continue to wage a heroic armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges. The Laotian people have smashed the aggressive machinations of the foreign imperialists and the internal reactionaries and won a great victory in the struggle for national independence. The Indonesian people successfully waged the struggle for the liberation of West Irian.

The Algerian people have won, after a protracted armed struggle, freedom and liberation, and set up a national independent state. In all African countries which are still under colonial domination, the peoples are heroically fighting against the colonialists.

The heroic Cuban people are resolutely defending their revolutionary gains against the incessant aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists. The victory of Cuban people's revolution and its further development are exerting tremendous revolutionary influence on the entire Latin American peoples under the yoke of U.S. imperialism.

The revolutionary struggle of popular masses led by the working class is advancing in all capitalist countries. The imperialists suffer heavy blows from within and without and are driven into a tighter corner.

Capitalism has lived its day. The time has gone when imperialism exercised its sway over the world and perpetrated aggression and pillage at will.

All the reactionary forces of the world led by U.S. imperialism are making a death-bed struggle to save themselves from their doom. The U.S. imperialists are resorting to every possible machination to oppose the socialist camp, to suppress everywhere in the world the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and the exploited peoples and to unleash a new war.

The modern revisionists represented by the Tito clique of Yugoslavia are faithfully serving U.S. imperialism, attempting to undermine the unity of the socialist camp, defend the aggressive manoeuvers of imperialism and paralyse the revolutionary struggle of the popular masses.

However, all the machinations of the imperialists and their lackeys are of no avail. The further growth of the socialist forces of the world and the steady upsurge of the revolutionary struggle of the people are the basic trend of the present time, which no force can check, and the complete collapse of imperialism and the final victory of socialism are inevitable.

At present, the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists are trying to find an outlet in the intensification of arms drive, the aggravation of international tension and the unleashing of another world war.

The ruling circles of the United States and its satellites are creating a dangerous nidus of war in the heart of Europe by further reinforcing the military strength of the aggressive NATO and rearming the West German revanchists.

Of late the U.S. imperialists are raising new war clamours in the Caribbean Sea. By openly proclaiming their attempt to invade Cuba again, they are extremely exacerbating the tension in this area and gravely menacing universal peace in the world.

In Asia, the U.S. imperialists, continuously occupying the southern half of our country, have turned it into an atomic and rocket base for the United States. The U.S. aggressors are reinforcing the U.S. army stationed in South Korea and the puppet army still more, introducing various kinds of mass destruction weapons into South Korea without letup and are incessantly committing provocations against the northern half of our Republic.

The U.S. imperialists are also occupying Taiwan, the inalienable territory of the Chinese People's Republic, perpetrating open aggressive acts against People's China by instigating the Chiang Kai-shek clique and are perpetrating a large-scale undeclared aggressive war in South Vietnam.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists concluded the aggressive U.S.-Japan military treaty, reviving Japanese militarism to put it up as a "shock brigade" in their aggression against Asia.

The current situation demands the people of the world to keep utmost vigilance against the plots of war provocation hatched by the U.S. imperialists and their followers and fight more actively in defence of peace.

Today the mighty scoialist camp is standing in the van of the struggle for peace.

In its foreign policy, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds fast to a firm, unshakable position of opposing imperialism and resolutely fighting for peace. Our Party and the Government of the Republic have always actively supported and are supporting all the just proposals and reasonable measures of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for world peace, such as for disarmament, the banning of the production and tests of nuclear weapons, and end to the cold war, the easing of international tension and the negotiated settlement of international disputes.

The source of war lies in imperialism and the main force of aggression and war today is U.S. imperialism. No struggle for peace can be mentioned apart from the fight against the policies of aggression and war provocation of imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular.

Peace is not to be begged for, but must be won through the struggle of the popular masses. We can avert a new world war and maintain a durable world peace only by steadily reinforcing the might of the socialist camp, further developing the labour movement in the capitalist countries and the liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries, and organizing and mobilizing the broad popular masses in the struggle against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, only by bringing pressure to bear upon the imperialist war-incendiaries and dealing them blows everywhere by firmly rallying all the peace forces and combining all methods of struggle.

The occupation of South Korea by the troops of the United States and its aggressive policy not only hinder the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, but also gravely menace peace in the Far East.

Particularly, the Japanese militarists, holding the "ROK-Japan Talks" under the active instigation of the U.S. imperialists, not only plan to make economic aggression on South Korea but also scheme to rig up the aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" by drawing South Korea into it.

The South Korean military regime is nothing but an aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists imposed upon the South Korean people, and it can in no way represent the Korean people. Accordingly, the Korean people will never recognize, and will categorically reject, any military or economic agreement to be concluded between the Japanese government and the South Korean military regime. All the political and economic issues with Japan will naturally be raised again and will have to be settled anew in future after the establishment of a unified people's government in Korea.

Our people resolutely denounce the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists in Taiwan, South Vietnam, Japan and other areas in Asia, and everywhere in the world, and strongly demand the abolition of the U.S. military bases on the territories of foreign countries and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

We fully support the just stand of the Soviet Government and the Government of the German Democratic Republic on concluding a German peace treaty and normalizing the West Berlin situation.

We will keep sharp vigilance at all times, strengthen our defence potential in every way and constantly arm the popular masses with a revolutionary spirit, and thereby decisively smash any surprise attack by the enemy, firmly safeguard our socialist gains and defend the eastern outpost of peace and socialism.

The Korean people support in every way the struggle of the heroic Cuban people in defence of their national independence and revolutionary gains, and categorically condemn the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba. Our people actively support the Vietnamese people fighting for the unification of the country against the foreign aggressive forces and the domestic reactionary forces, and support the Japanese people in their struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. We warmly congratulate the victories attained by the Laotian and Algerian peoples in their national independence and actively support the struggle for democracy and liberation waged by the peoples of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Our active support also goes to the revolutionary struggle of the working class and working peoples in the capitalist countries who are fighting for democratic right and socialism against exploitation and oppression by capital, and we express our firm solidarity with them.

To consolidate the unity of the socialist camp and steadily develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with all the socialist countries constitute an immovable cornerstone of the foreign policy of our Republic.

Today the imperialists and their henchmen, the revisionists, are resorting to the most knavish plots to undermine the unity of the socialist camp. Under the instigation of the imperialists, the revisionists are slandering the socialist countries and are engineering plots to set them against each other and overthrow the parties and governments of these countries. We must sharpen our vigilance against these subversive activities and resolutely fight against them.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic, firmly adhering to the Marxist-Leninist norm on the relations among the socialist countries, have exerted persistent efforts to strengthen friendship and co-operation among all the fraternal countries and safeguard the unity of the socialist camp. Today our country has established an indestructible alliance with our great neighbours, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, under the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance concluded with each of them, and friendship and co-operation between our people and the peoples of all socialist countries are being further consolidated and expanded.

The Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people will, in the future, too, exert every effort to steadily promote friendship, solidarity and co-operation with the peoples of all socialist countries and to safeguard the unity of the socialist camp.

Our country regards it as the consistent line of its foreign policy to establish, on the principle of peaceful co-existence with the countries of differing social systems, normal state relations with all the countries which respect freedom and independence of our people, and especially to develop relations of friendly co-operation with the national independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

We will continue strenuous efforts to further consolidate and develop relations with the national-independent countries with which we have already established friendly state relations, and develop friendly relations with Asian, African and Latin American countries with which we have not yet entered into state relations. We will also endeavour to open state, economic and cultural relations with the capitalist countries desirous of maintaining good relations with our country, and to realize trade and cultural intercourse with them on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The revolutionary struggle waged by the Korean people is a link in the struggle of the peoples the world over for peace, national independence and socialism.

Our Party, Government and people, continuously waging a tenacious struggle, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of the struggle for socialism and national liberation against imperialism, will faithfully carry out our national and international duties.

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In conclusion, Premier Kim Il Sung said:

Today we are living in an era of prosperity unprecedented in the history of our fatherland and nation.

The economy of our country is constantly growing; science and technique are rapidly developing; and national culture is in full bloom. Towns and villages of our country are rising, taking on a new look day by day. The life of our people has become happy, joyous and delightful everywhere and their material welfare is being improved and cultural levels raised further day after day. With the entire people united as rock-firm around the Party and the Government, the entire country is filled with the unprecedented revolutionary upsurge and creative zeal.

Now the most important thing for us is continuously to wage a stubborn struggle for the further prosperity of the country and for the future happiness of the whole nation by firmly safeguarding and further consolidating the indestructible unity of our Party, Government and the people and maintaining and further developing the enhanced revolutionary zeal of the popular masses.

Under the leadership of our Party, the entire working people of the North will consolidate the revolutionary base in the North as firm as rock by successfully carrying out the Seven-Year Plan and will more vigorously inspire and encourage the struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The Korean people will, under the guidance of our Party, definitely achieve the cause of unifying their country and attain ultimate victory in the Korean revolution.

The Korean people who are led by a Marxist-Leninist party, who hold the power firmly in their hands and who are enjoying active support and encouragement of the mighty socialist camp and the progressive peoples of the world, will be ever victorious in their just struggle.

Let all of us, united firmly around the Party and the Government, march forward courageously towards a new and great victory!

10,000 Koreans in Tokyo Rally Against "Talks," For Extension of Repat. Agreement

Korean citizens in Japan held mass rallies on Oct. 23 in various parts of this country, in order to frustrate the "ROK-Japan Talks" now under way between the South Korean military "regime" and Japan, and to demand unconditional extension for another year of the term of the existing agreement on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their home country.

Participating in these rallies throughout Japan were some 100,000 Koreans. After the rallies, the participants held street demonstrations.

Korean citizens, who gathered at the Central Rally held on Oct. 23 at Hibiya Amphitheatre in Tokyo, are shouting slogans:"Immediately suspend the 'South Korea-Japan Talks!'" "Extend unconditionally for another year the present repatriation agreement!" Participating in this rally were about 10,000 Koreans.

On Oct. 23, about 10,000 Koreans gathered at the Hibiya Amphitheatre in Tokyo, for a "Central Rally to Oppose and Smash the 'ROK-Japan Talks' and to Demand Unconditional Extension of the Term of the Existing Repatriation Agreement for Another Year."

Slogans raised for the rally included: "Immediately suspend the 'ROK-Japan Talks' aiming at obstructing peaceful unification of Korea!" "Extend unconditionally the existing repatriation agreement for another year!"

As the rally opened at 11 in the morning, Kim Yung Kun, Secretary-General of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, read "An Appeal to the South Korean People," which was adopted by the Pyongyang Mass Rally held recently to frustrate the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

The reading of this appeal was followed by a speech delivered by Ro Je Ho, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Association.

Japanese guest speakers at the rally included the following: Shichiro Matsumoto, Socialist member of the House of Representatives, Goro Sudo, Communist member of the House of Councilors, and Goro Terada, a leader of the Japan-Korea Society.

Exposing and attacking the criminal nature of the current "South Korea-Japan Talks," they unanimously expressed their determination to fight to the last against "the talks" and for extending for another year the term of the existing repatriation agreement without amendment.

Amidst stormy applause, the rally adopted a letter addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

Three protest letters were adopted by the rally: one addressed to President Kennedy of the United States, demanding immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea; a second calling on the Japanese Government to immediately suspend the current "South Korea-Japan Talks;" and a third urging the Japan Red Cross Society to agree to unconditional extension for another year of the term of the existing repatriation agreement.

The protest letter addressed to the Japanese Government demanded: (1) Immediate suspensoin of the criminal "South Korea-Japan normalization talks." 2) The Acceptance of proposals made by the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on extending the term of the present repatriation agreement for another year. (3) Measures on the part of the Japanese Government to prevent Japanese monopolies from penetrating into South Korea.

After the rally, the participants staged a street demonstration in downtown Tokyo for more than two hours, loudly shouting their slogans.

Vice-Chairman Ro Je Ho's Speech

(Excerpts)

At the "Central Rally" which was held on Oct. 23 by about 10,000 Koreans in Tokyo to smash the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and for extending for another year the term of the present agreement on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their fatherland, Ro Je Ho, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, delivered a speech, the major points of which follow:

The "ROK-Japan Talks" is a product of the desperate efforts of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy to maintain their bases and continue vicious war machinations in the Far East.

By promoting successful conclusion of the "talks," the U.S. imperialists, the spiteful enemy of the Korean people, are planning to bring the fascist clique in South Korea into alliance with the aggressive Japanese militarists.

Further, they intend to prevent their colonial rule of South Korea from collapsing and to expand the hotbeds of invasion and new war in Asia and the Far East.

These vicious machinations of the U.S. imperialists cannot but place serious obstacles to the peaceful unification of our fatherland.

Today, the Japanese militarists are openly trying to sabotage the repatriation of the Korean citizens from Japan.

As you know, some 80,000 Korean citizens have returned to their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, during 3 years since the start of the repatriation. Our compatriots who were repatriated are learning, working and leading a happy and free life, feeling the happiness and pride as citizens of the DPRK under the warm care of the Party and the Government headed by our beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung.

That is the reason why a great number of our compatriots are still applying and making preparations for repatriation to their fatherland, hoping to put a stop to their humiliated life in Japan.

Ignoring these facts, the Japanese side began to wreck unjustifiably the repatriation work.

At a meeting of the representatives of the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies held on Oct. 18 and in the latter's "memorandum" to the Korean Red Cross Society, the Japanese side made clear its intention to discontinue the repatriation work by this year.

Compatriots!

Let us unite ourselves firmly and strive to frustrate the criminal "talks" and smash the machinations of the Japanese militarists to re-invade South Korea!

We, Korean people, are united steel-like around the Party and the Government of the DPRK headed by respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung.

We, Korean people, will further strengthen solidarity with Japanese people through joint struggle against the criminal "talks."

Let us fight and march forward in the struggle against the "talks" and realize unconditional extension of the repatriation agreement!

1,000,000 Japanese Rally Against "Talks," Military Bases

About one million Japanese people held rallies and demonstrations on Oct. 21 in their "United Nationwide Action," demanding "withdrawal of U.S. military bases from Japan" and opposing the "ROK-Japan Talks," which entered its final stage with the visit to Japan of Kim Jong Pil, director of the military regime's "Central Intelligence Agency."

From Hokkaido, in the north, to Kyushu, in the south, more than one million of Japanese people gathered near U.S. and Japanese military bases throughout Japan.

Japanese people holding a street demonstration, demanding immediate suspension of the "ROK-Japan Talks" and withdrawal of the U.S. bases from Japan

More than 100,000 Japanese people gathered at Yokota from Tokyo and its neighboring prefectures, where a major U.S. air base stands, carrying the placards and banners reading "Smash the 'ROK-Japan Talks!'" and "For Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Military Bases."

Among the speakers at the meeting were Sanzo Nozaka, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Yoshitaro Hirano, President of the Japan Peace Committee; and Masaharu Hatanaka, Board-director of the Japan-Korea Society. They unanimously called on the Japanese people to rise up and concentrate their efforts on the struggle against the "ROK-Japan Talks" and to demand withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Japan.

Speaking at the rally, Kim Kyo Ui, Chairman of the local branch of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, emphasized the need for forging firm solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples through joint struggle.

Cables of solidarity were addressed to the rally by many social organizations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, Indonesia and other countries.

They adopted a declaration, which pointed out that the successful conclusion of the "talks" would mean an increased danger of nuclear war in the Far East and strengthened militarism in Japan. It urged the Japanese people to stand resolutely against the "talks" by launching nationwide joint action.

After the meeting, the 100,000 participants marched to Yokota base in three groups and held demonstrations around it.

Pak's Right-Hand Man Here To Push "Talks" With Japan

During his three-day stay in Tokyo after his arrival here on Oct. 20 from Seoul, Kim Jong Pil, director of the "Republic of Korea Central Intelligence Agency," held meetings with leading Japanese militarists to step up the solution of various pending problems now under discussion in the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

At a conference held on Oct. 22, Ikeda told Kim that it would be better for South Korea for its future prosperity to receive loans from Japan, as Southeast Asian countries had done in the past, instead of insisting on its "property claims."

Earlier, on Oct. 20, Kim met with Japan's Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira. At the two and half hour closed-door meeting, Kim is reported to have said that South Korea earnestly desired to normalize diplomatic relations with Japan. He made it clear that, in order to realize this purpose as soon as possible, the military junta was willing to receive 300 million dollars the Japanese Government proposes to pay as its reparations payments to South Korea.

In the course of this meeting, they reached an agreement that the current "normalization talks" should be wound up successfully by the end of February or March of next year at the latest. For this purpose, they discussed the future timetable for the "talks," including a top-level conference in Seoul. Banboku Ohno, vice-president of the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party, will be invited to the South Korean capital to give a finishing touch to the "talks" or, if possible, to sign an agreement on the "talks."

At a press conference given prior to his departure to the United States on Oct. 23 as scheduled, Kim said that the end of the "normalization talks" was in sight. "As for the property claims, on which success or failure of the current 'talks' depends, we had a frank exchange of views on the amount of money shown by the Japanese side."

During his two-week stay in the United States, he will hold a series of meetings with U.S. leaders.

Kim Jong Pil said he planned to stop over in Japan again on Nov. 9 en route home from the United States.

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